

Supplemental Online Content

Qin Z, Shi L, Xue Y, et al. Prevalence and risk factors associated with self-reported psychological distress among children and adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic in China. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2021;4(1):e2035487.
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eFigure 1. Prevalence and Risk Factors Associated With Psychological Distress Among School-Aged Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic

eFigure 2. Association of Grade Level With Risk of Psychological Distress

eTable. 12-Item General Health Questionnaire

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eFigure 1. Prevalence and Risk Factors Associated With Psychological Distress Among School-Aged Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic

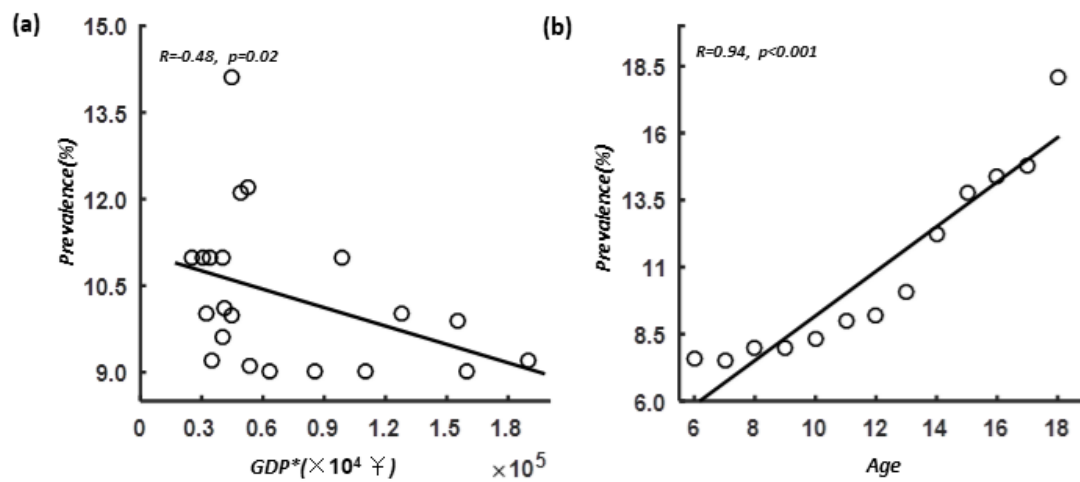


Fig. S1 The association between the GDP and the prevalence of psychological distress (a) and the age and prevalence (b). Note, *, the data released 2018.

eFigure 2. Association of Grade Level With Risk of Psychological Distress

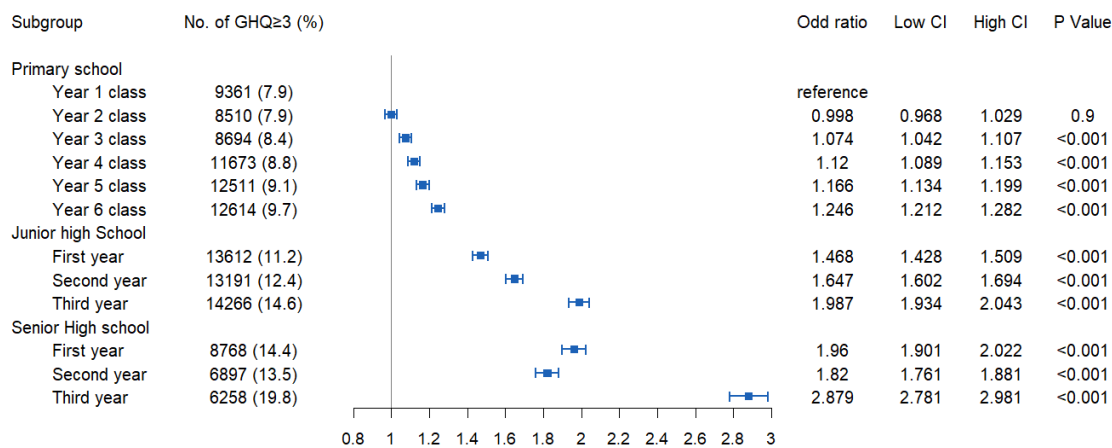


Fig. S2 Relative to the first year of primary school, individuals who at high class had the high incident rate experiencing psychological distress.

eTable. 12-Item General Health Questionnaire

Items	Not at al	No more than usual	Rather more than usual	Much more than usual
1.Can you concentrate on what you are doing?	4	3	2	1
2.Do you have insomnia due to excessive worry?	1	2	3	4
3.Do you think you are useful?	4	3	2	1
4.Do you feel like you're decisive?	4	3	2	1
5.Always in a state of tension?	1	2	3	4
6.Do you think you can't solve the problem?	4	3	2	1
7.Can you enjoy your daily activities?	4	3	2	1
8.Can you face the problems you face?	4	3	2	1
9.Do you feel pain or worry?	1	2	3	4
10.Have you lost confidence?	1	2	3	4
11.Do you think you are worthless?	1	2	3	4
12.Do you think everything is going well?	4	3	2	1